

THE  
London Journal

SATURDAY July 15. 1721.

To the Editors of the London Journal.


 HE following are the Sentiments of Mr. Sydney: I know it is objected that he is a Republican; and I honestly suggest that I am a Republican, because I commend him as an able and honest Writer, and have taken a Passage on two out of him. In answer to this, I shall only take Notice, that the Passage I take from him are not Republican, but good, quick Venue and Truth are Republican. That Mr. Sydney's Book, for the main of it is generally true and agreeable to our own Constitution, which is the best Republick of the World, with a Prince at the Head of it: That our Government is a shuffling Degradation nearer akin to a Commonwealth, (any sort of Commonwealth now subsisting, or that ever did subsist in the World) than it is to absolute Monarchy: That for my self, I hope in God, never to see any other Form of Government in England, than that which is now in England; and that if this be the Spirit and Spirit of a Republican, I glory in it, as much as I despise those who take base Malicious to decry any Writings which are addressed to the common Sense and Experience of Mankind. I hope it is not yet made Heresy in Politics, to assert that Two and Two make Four.

The good Magistrate looks the Good of the People committed to his Care, that he may perform the End of his Institution; and knowing That chiefly to consist in Justice and Virtue, he endeavours to plant and propagate them; and by doing this, he procures his own Good, as well as that of the Publick. He knows there is no Safety where there is no Strength, no Strength without Union, no Union without Justice, no Justice where Envy and Truth in accomplishing publick and private Engagements, is wanting. This he perpetually inculcates; and thinks it a great Part of his Duty, by Precept and Example, to educate the Youth in a love of Virtue and Truth; that they may be seasoned with them, and filled with an Abhorrence of Vice and Falshood, before they attain that Age which is exposed to the most violent Temptations, and in which they may by their Crimes bring the greatest Mischiefs upon the Publick. He would do all this, tho' it were to his own Prejudice. But as good Actions always carry a Reward with them, these contribute in a high Measure to his Advantage. By preferring the Interest of the People before his own, he gains their Affection, and all that is in their Power comes willingly, while he urges them to one another, has power all to himself in leading them to Virtue, he becomes their Stranger, and by that Means provides for his own Safety, Glory, and Power.

On the other Side, such as seek different Ends must take different Ways. When a Magistrate himself is not made for the People, but the People for him; that he does not govern for Them, but for Himself; and that the People live only to enlarge his Glory, or to furnish Master for his Pleasure, he does not enquire what he may do for them, but what he may draw from them: By this Means he less up an inverted Picture of Power in himself, repugnant to the Good of the People, for which he is made to be what he is. These contrary Endings, and

vide the Nation into Parties; and while every one endeavours to advance that to which he is addit'd, Occasions of Hatred, for Majories ever: Day done, or thought to be done, and received, must necessarily arise. This creates a most fierce and irreconcilable Rivalry, because the Occasions are frequent important and universal, and the Causes thought to be most just. The People think the great end of all Crim.s to convert that Power to their Hurt, which was instituted for their Good; and that the Injury is aggravated by Perjury and Ingratitude, which compound all Manner of Ills; and the Magistrate gives the Name of Sedition and Rebellion to whatsoever they do for the Preservation of themselves and their own Rights. When Men's Spirits are thus prepared, a small Matter sets them on Fire; but if no Accident happens to blow them into a Flame, the Course of Justice is certainly interrupted, the Publick Affairs are neglected; and when any Occasion, whether Foreign or Domestick, arises, in which the Magistrate stands in need of the People's Assistance, they, whose Affections are alienated, not only refuse an Unwillingness to serve him with their Persons and Estates, but fear that by delivering him from his Distress, they strengthen their Enemy, and enable him to oppress them and He, taking his Will to be unjustly oppos'd, or his Due more unjustly denied, is fill'd with a Dislike of what he sees, and a Fear to worse for the future. While he endeavours to ease himself of the one, he provides against the other; he actually interests the Evils on both, and Jealousies are on both Sides multiply'd. Every Man knows that the Govern'd are in a great Measure under the Power of the Governours; but as no Man or number of Men is willingly subject to those that seek their Ruin, such as fall into great a Misfortune, continue no longer under such a Fear, Fear or Necessity may be able to oblige them. But such a Necessity can hardly be longer upon a great People, than till the Evil be fully discovered and comprehended, and their Virtue Strength and Power be united to expel it; the ill Magistrate looks upon all Things that may conduce to that End as being Preparatives to his Ruin; and by the Help of those who are of his Party, will endeavour to prevent that Union, and diminish that Strength, Virtue, Power, and Courage, which he knows to be bent against him. And as Truth, honest Dealing, and Integrity of Manners, are Bonds of Union, and Helps to Good, he will always, by Tricks, Artifices, Cavils, and all Means possible, endeavour to establish Falshood and Deceit; while other Emularies and Instruments of Iniquity, by corrupting the Youth, and such as can be brought to Lewdness and Debauchery, bring the People to such a pass, that they may neither care nor dare to vindicate their Rights, and that those who would do it, may be too suspect each other, as not to concur upon, much less to join in, any Action tending to the publick Deliverance.

This distinguishes the good from the bad Magistrate, the Faithful from the Unfaithful; and those that adhere to either, living in the same Principle, must walk in the same Way. They who uphold the rightful Power of a just Magistrate, oppress Vicious and Justice, and teach Men what they ought to do, suffer, or expect from others; they fix their own Principles of Honesty, and generally advance every Thing, but necessary to the increase of the Valour, Strength, Greatness, and Happiness of the Nation, creating a good Union among themselves, and bringing every Man to an exact understanding of his own and the publick Rights. On the other side, he that would introduce an ill Magistrate, makes an evil way, who, by corrupting him in the Administration of Justice, when he is corrupted, must always open the Way for him, by setting the People, confusing their Manners, destroying the Value of

**Other**

Outs: teaching such Evasions, Equivocations, and Frauds, as are inconsistent with the Thoughts that become Men of Virtue and Courage; and over-blowing the Confidence they ought to have in each other, make it impossible for them to unite among themselves. The like Arts must be us'd with the Magistrate: He cannot be for their Turn, till he is persuaded to believe he has no Dependence upon, and owes no Duty to the People; that he is of his self, and not by their Institution; that no Man ought to enquire into, nor be judge of his Actions; that all Obedience is due to him, whether he be good or bad, wise or foolish, a Father or an Enemy to his Country. This being established for his personal In credit, he must pursue the same Designs, or his Kingdom is divided within it self, and cannot subsist. By this means, those who flatter his Honour, come to be accounted his Friends; and the only Men that are thought worthy of great Trusts, whilst such as see of another Mind are cap'd to all Persecution. These are always such as excel in Vertue, Wisdom, and Greatness of Spirit: They have Eyes and they with a ways for the Way they go; and leaving Fools to be guided by auspicious Faith, will distinguish between Good and Evil, and choose that which is best; they will judge of Men by their Actions, and by them discovering what Service every Man is, know who he is to be obey'd or not. Those who are ignorant of all Good, careful, or Enamour to it, take a more compendious Way: Their Ravish, vicious and base Nature inclining them to seek only private and present Advantage, they cast their into a blind Dependence upon one who has Wealth and Power; and desiring only to know his Will, care not who injustice they do, if they may be rewarded. They worship what they find in the Temple, tho' it be the effigy of Idols; and always like that best which is worst, because it agrees with their Inclinations and Principles. When a Party comes to be erected upon such a Foundation, Debauchery, Lewdness, and Dissoluteness are the true Badges of it; such to wear them are cherished; but the principal Marks of Favour are reserv'd for them who are the most industrious in Mischief, el her by seducing the People with the Allurements of trivial Pleasures, or corrupting their Understandings with false and flighty Doctrines.

I am, &c.

Your humble Servant

CATO.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

**T**HE Treaty goes on between the Muscovites and Swedes in Finland; and they assure us, that there's now no Reason to doubt, but that the Peace will be fully finished before the Expiration of the Cessation of Arms.

The Turks seem to threaten an immediate Invasion of Poland; and 'tis feared, that we may in a very few Days hear that their Army, which is now very powerful on the Side of Caram, have actually entered the Polish Dominions, and begun the War.

The Plague continues to rage in a very violent manner in Provence, and rather to gain Ground daily than to abate; so that all our hopes of good News from thence, till after the hot Weather is over, seems improbable and vain.

#### LONDON.

**O**N Tuesday Night last died of the Small Pox, the Right Honourable Percy Seymour, second Son to his Grace the Duke of Somerset, in the Twenty Fourth Year of his Age. He was a Gentleman of extraordinary Parts and Virtues, in that the Noble Family from which he was descended, could not give him more Honour than he added to it by his uncommon Merit; being very exemplary in every Relation and Part of his Life; a dutiful Son, a kind Brother, a good Master, and a true Friend. The Publick cannot but lament the Loss of such an hopeful Ornament, nor can his own Family sit idle to their Grief easily on that sad Occasion.

On Sunday his Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, went to the Royal Chapel at St. James's, where Te Deum, with a fine Concert of Instrumental Musick was performed, and a new Anthem composed by the ingenious Mr. Green, Organist at St. Paul's, was sung by some of the best Voices; but the Solemnity was not appointed upon any publick Account, as was reported. The Lord Effingham Howard carried the Sword of State before his Majesty, and Dr. Hoadly preached the Sermon.

John Yate, Esq. commonly called Governor Yate, of Queen's Bench, died on Sunday last.

It is now, that the York Buildings Company intend to Afford the Tickets to the Government Lottery.

Last Week Nathaniel Wilkinson, Kinsman to Mr. Mill the Printer, was committed close Prisoner to Newgate, and furnished the Use of Pen, Ink and Paper.

They write from St. Jago de la Vega, in Jamaica, Feb. 20. that his Excellency, Sir Nicholas Lowe, Governor of the said Island, had sent Capt. Chamberlain, Commander of his Ma-

jesty's Ship the Snow, with a Letter to the Alcades of Trinidad upon Cuba, complaining of the many Robberies and Depredations committed upon his Majesty's Subjects by some English Traders, protected by that Spanish Governor, particularly by Nicholas Brown and Christopher Winter, even after the Cessation of Arms between the two Crowns was agreed upon, demanding Satisfaction. In the King his Master's Name, and a Restitution of all the Negroes, Slaves, and Effects that had been taken since the Cessation of Arms took place, and requiring a Stop to be put to such Hostilities, threatening, in Case of Refusal, to use Reprisals, and to look upon the aforesaid Robbers as Pirates, and treat them as such.

At Sheenington, a Village in Gloucestershire, upon the Top of Edge-Hill, a terrible Fire happen'd lately; it began at a Bakers, and by the Violence of the Wind, in Three Hours time it destroyed almost the whole Village, and did abundance of Damage.

A Person who is just come to Town from Leeds in Yorkshire, informs us, that a Quarrel happening beyond that Town, between an Officer of the Army riding Post, and a Gentleman unknown, the latter was run through the Body, and died on the Spot; and according to the Description of his Person, &c. appears to be one Mr. Bath of Hind Court in Fleetstreet, whose Wife has dispatched a Messenger to Yorkshire, to learn the Truth thereof.

A Victualler in Foster-lane is taken into Custody upon Suspicion of Coining, as is also a blind Gentleman in Fleetstreet.

Anthony Lowther, Esq. Brother of the Lord Viscount Lansdowne, stands Candidate for Member of Parliament for Cockermouth, in the room of the Lord Percy Seymour, deceased.

A young Lady living at Blackheath, having frequently appeared in a Hat plentifully set with Bristol Stones; it was observed by some Sharpers, who taking it to be loaded with more valuable Ornaments, found Means a few Days ago to steal it. But discovering, upon Examination, how they were deceived, they returned the Hat with all its Appurtenances a Night or Two after down the Chimney.

Mr. Allen, that keeps the Angel and Crown Tavern behind the Royal Exchange, has, for the Safety of the Publick, erected a Mark in that part of Hackney River where his Servant, and others, have been drowned this Summer.

On Sunday last the Porter of the Gun Tavern, behind the Royal Exchange, fell down dead in the Street.

As did also a Painter's Man in French Court behind the Royal Exchange.

The same Night a young Man, Clerk to Mr. Harrison, a noted Attorney in Finch lane, put himself in the Head, and died immediately. It's remarkable, that these unhappy Accidents happened together the same Day in the same Neighbourhood.

Last Week the Countess Dowager of Stafford returning from Richmond to her House in Mortlake about Eleven at Night, was set upon by Four Highwaymen, and robbed of a Gold Watch, and Money, to the Value of Eighty Pounds.

We hear, that they have finished, at the South Sea House, the Work of carrying in the Company's Accounts, the Thirty Three Pounds Six Shillings and Eight Pence Stock to every Hundred Pound Stock, being a Dividend of so much of their Stock as remained undisposed of, according to the Bill now depending before the Legislature.

On Friday last came on a Trial at Guildhall, in the Sheriff's Court, between Mr. Cooper a Custom-house Officer, Plaintiff, and Col. Burton of the Guards, Defendant, on an Action of Assault and Battery, when the Jury gave the Plaintiff Twenty Pounds Damages, and all Costs.

Last Week John Fryar, Esq. Son of Sir John Fryar, Lord Mayor of this City, returned from his Travels.

On Sunday Evening last, Three Hundred Hands were employed on the Royal Anne Galley at Deptford, to get her out of the Dock, which they did by the next Day; but their Work not being perfected, she was shut in again, where they are finishing her with the utmost Diligence, in order to carry over the Lord Ballroom to Barbadoes.

Last Week the Sum of Twelve Hundred Pounds was issued by the Treasury, pursuant to his Majesty's Royal Warrant, out Money to some Esq. for his Trouble in attending the Committee of Secrecy in chief Clerk, and the rest to be disposed of at the Discretion of Thomas Broderick, Esq. Chairman to the said Committee.

On Saturday last the Trustees appointed by Act of Parliament went down the River, to take a View of the Works at the Branch of Deptford and the Land Officers, who met there, agreed to give Capt. Phipps a Pension of half a Guinea an Acre, as an Acknowledgment of his good Services.

The same Day his Majesty's Ship Lizard and Salisby sailed from Deptford towards the Downs, where they are to be joined by three other larger than of War, and from thence are to proceed on a Voyage, which is yet to return.

On Monday Mr. Palmer, an Attorney of Northampton, and Three others, were tried at Guildhall, before the Lord Chief Justice Pratt, upon an Indictment of Subornation of Perjury, in hiring Persons to swear themselves Perjurators, against them to Vote, at the last Election, for a Knight of the Shire for Surrey; but one Thomas Turner, the chief Evidence for the King being called in Court which was Mr. Palmer, pointed to another Gentle-



Gentlemen, and there being likewise a View in the Indictment, they were all acquitted.

Sir Henry Parnley, having reported to the King the Proceedings of the Admiralty Sessions, on Monday the 3d Instant, at the Old Bally, James Bradshaw was reprieved, in order to be transported, and Walter Kennedy ordered for Execution; but the Day is not yet appointed.

The Powers granted to the Trustees, who are appointed by the unhappy Sufferers Bill to sell the late Directors Estates, are in Substance as follow.

They are to meet together in some convenient Place in London, or Westminster, and agree upon Rules for Performance of their Trusts and Powers, and may subdivide themselves into less Numbers, and appoint subordinate Officers, with Salaries for them, and Money for several Charges.

They may use all lawful Means, as well for discovering as recovering the said Estates, and sue and prosecute for the same as Common Law, or in Equity, and may make any Compagnies or Agreements, making any Debts or Money owing to the said late Directors.

They are directed to use their best Endeavours for Recovering all Debts owing in Foreign Parts, and may immediately take Possession of their Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, also of their Goods and Chattels, and may sell and dispose of them, paying the Prices thereof to the Cashier of the South Sea Company, for the Time being, for the Use of the unhappy Sufferers.

To the Author of the London Journal.

SIR,  
THIS may seem to you too much like a Pagan you had in a late Journal, viz. on a Lady's refusing a Purse from a South Sea Director, &c. I own the Conclusion is much in the same manner; but I had writ the Whole, and laid it by me for this Intent, long before the former was published. My making it into a Tale seems rather a larger Account of the same Things, be it as it will the Town knows, that the Limitation of one Thing, by several Han's (if it is good) is frequent. If it may be worth your Acceptance, I shall be proud more o'tra to oblige, with things in this Way, a Paper of such an excellent Use, and so highly esteemed by the Publick.

I am, SIR,  
SYLVIVS.

The BRITISH LADY. A Poem.

QUEENS of the Shade, ye charming Nymphs that dwell  
In every Grove, and haunt each silent Cell,  
Release the guilty Youth, and of his Courtship tell,  
How when beneath the secret Cavern laid,  
He first address'd the Nymph and his fond Thoughts convey'd:

Dearest and loveliest of thy Sex, said he,  
I trust my Passion with the Shades and Thee;  
And only to the Shades and Thee declare  
The Cause of my Afflictions, and my Care.  
Do Thou pour Pity to my Ransack'd Breast,  
Remove my Sorrows, and my Griefs redress;  
But if my Truth no favour can obtain,  
And I must tell thee of my Griefs in vain.

Behold the Prizes of my UNBOUNDED GAIN,  
See here my Gifts, the Spoils of my SPOILS,  
The Heir's possession, and the Father's Toil,  
O SPOILS INDEED!—the VIRGIN'S DOWER, the FATE  
OF RANSACK'D NATIONS, and the BRITISH STATE;  
Well might the Maid thy Impious Crimes resent,  
She saw the bleeding State, she heard the life lament.

Amen'd the rest; For ever dar'd, said she,  
Be thy Exerted Violence and Thee;  
For ever may the Fair dwell thy Flame,  
And tell to late Posterity thy Shame.  
May'st thou feel Woe and Grief, and with Disgrace  
Be made the Bane of thy succeeding Race;  
Endure the Torments of Despair and Strife,  
Encroach thy Guilt and Woe, and suffer shameful Life.

Whilst I on some brave Briton, who is made  
By Thee unhappy, by thy Guilt heav'd,  
Will all my Love, my Wealth and Charms bestow,  
Revive his Transports and engage thy Woe;  
For him my Saviour, for Thee my Friends prepare,  
Revenge my Country's Wrongs, and my just Hate declare.

This Day the Validity of the Marriage between Mr. Dibley and Miss Turbeville, is to be tried before the Lord Chancellor, at his Lordship's House in Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

One Man, who was formerly condemned for breaking open a Weaver's House in Spilth-Fields, and was carried, with his Accomplish, in the Fall, to Tyburn to be executed, when the Execution being actually erected and detained from doing his Duty, he was brought back to Newgate, and upon after obtained the Favour of being transported beyond Sea, from whence he lately returned, and was again committed to Newgate, found Means to escape last Week, out of that Prison, with another Prisoner; the Keepers pursued him to Greenwich, but he had embarked, and was gone off the Night before they came;

so that if we may pretend to calculate his Nativity, the Fellow's Affairs do not look with a hanging Aspect, however his Actions may deserve it.

On Monday Morning dy'd the Revd. Dr. Newton, Rector of St. Austin's, and Lecturer of St. Peter's Par.

Last Week John Mead, Esq. formerly Pay-Master to the Army in Spain, (Son to the late Richard Mead, Esq. a great Naturalist &c.) departed this Life; by whose Death a great Estate falls to Mrs. Windham, Granddaughter to Sir Francis Windham, and Niece to the deceased.

Last Week dy'd Sir Tristram Dillington, Bart. Member of Parliament for a Borough in the Isle of Wight. Major of one of the Battalions of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards; in which Command he is succeeded by Col. Fother; Col. Lowther succeeds the said Col. Fother; and Capt. Parsons succeeds Col. Lowther.

On Saturday last their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales din'd at Bellise House near Hampton, and afterwards view'd the House and Park, saw the Direction of several Drays harn'd, and at their Departure were very liberal to the Servants.

On Monday the Lord Castlemain gave a most splendid Entertainment to his Tenants, in the County of Essex, at Wanstead. An Ox was roasted whole for the Populace; and Ten Anchors of Brandy were made into Punch. At Night a great Ball was provided for the Gentry, and Musick and other accommodations for the Milk-Maids, &c.

To the Author of the London Journal.

SIR,  
AS your Paper has been distinguished by more excellent Discourses, and made to leave much more eminent Purpose, than any Paper of the same kind that has ever yet appeared; and with these Advantages, has acquired the Attention of all the Polite Readers of these Kingdoms. I have chosen to address this Letter to you, that what I intend by it may spread among the more intelligent Part of Mankind.

Several of our ingenious Countrymen (I thank 'em) have lately publish'd very useful Labours, instructing us how to resist or break the Force of the Contagion now in Prince; & ever that great Plunderer of Life should set Foot in this Nation. The Free-Thinker, how cautious soever he may have appear'd in his Discourses on the Pestilence, to careless and secure Morals, deserves highly of Mankind, for what he has written on that Subject. But they have all, except one Gentleman, the Author of *Medicina Flagellata*, slip over that most certain Means of Health, and rational Security against the Infection; Temperance, or a proper Regimen in our Diet. It were easy to produce Instances of several Men, who by the meer Force of a regular Abstinence, have endur'd the whole Visitation of a Pestilence unhurt. Suffice it to mention only *Savonarola*, that great Ascetic; who by this Secret alone, maintain'd a perfect Health at Athens while the most ravaging Plague the World ever knew (the Memory whereof, secured in immortal Writings, will never be lost) had block'd up the Streets of that City, with Heaps of the Dead.

But my Intention here is to recover and recommend to my Countrymen, a small Book, which is very scarce, and almost lost, entitled, *The Temperate Man, or, The Right Way of preserving Life and Health to extreme old Age*, being an English Translation of three Treatises; the First, written by Celsus; the Second by Ludovicus Corasus, a Venetian Nobleman; and the last by an Italian, (whose Name is not known) on the Subject of a Regular Course of Diet. The wonderful Efficacy of a Regimen in recovering and establishing the Body in a solid State of Health, resisting the Poyson of a tainted Air, and preserving the Body from infectious Causes of any kind, is demonstrated there with such Judiciousness and Perspicuity, that I wonder these valuable Pieces have been suffer'd to dwindle almost quite away among us. At present, those injured Writings are but rarely seen. This is a very proper Time to restore them to us; and I am persuaded, that the Persons who shall be induced by the Appearance of this Letter in the Journal to send them again to the Press, will find a good Account by it.

I am, SIR, &c.

Last Saturday a marry'd Woman promised to lie that Night with a certain Gallant, at a House in Brewer's-street, by Golden-square; the Landlord, it seems, was let into the Secret, which, for sundry Reasons, was concealed from the Landlady. In the Evening the loving Couple came together, the Husband disguised like a young Hero, in a scarle Coat, long Wig, Sword and Ruff, and by the Host they were conducted up to their Chamber. They had not been long there, when, as the Doctor would have it, the Landlady wanting something in the Room, knock'd her Husband for the Key, he denied it her; she swore she would go in; and Words arising, he threw her down, stamp'd on her Breast and broke the sternum or Breast bone. The Noise of this drew many of the Neighbours together, who rashing in, the Chamber Door was opened, and our Couple found in Bed; but they soon rose and dressed themselves; and Sunday Morning the Lady was secured in St. James's Round-house in her Man's Apparel; which Dress became her so well, that every Body who saw her said, 'twas pity but she should always wear the Dragoon.

The







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